

PALM INTRANET

Day : Wednesday

Date: 8/15/2001

Time: 10:55:26

Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = CHOI

First Name = PAULA

PCT
PCT
PCT

Serial#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name
60173958	Not Issued	159	12/30/1999	POLYHYDROXYLATED AROMATIX COMPOUNDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF AMYLOIDOSIS	CHOI , PAULA
60173959	Not Issued	159	12/30/1999	GREEN TEA EXTRACT FOR THE TREATMENT OF AMYLOIDOSIS IN ALZHEIMER'S	CHOI , PAULA
60245951	Not Issued	2	11/03/2000	IDENTIFICATION AND USE OF ANTIBODY HS4C3 FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPE	CHOI , PAULA Y
09748748	Not Issued	20	12/26/2000	POLYHYDROXYLATED AROMATIC COMPOUNDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF AMYLOIDOSIS A	CHOI , PAULA Y.
09753313	Not Issued	30	12/29/2000	CATECHINS AND GREEN TEA EXTRACT FOR THE TREATMENT OF AMYLOIDOSIS IN AL	CHOI , PAULA Y.
60216649	Not Issued	159	07/07/2000	DISRUPTION OF PRE-DEPOSITED ALZHEIMER S BETA-AMYLOID FIBRILS BY PTI-00	CHOI , PAULA Y.
60245958	Not Issued	19	11/03/2000	COMPOSITION, METHODS OF ISOLATION AND USE OF AMYLOID INHIBITING COMPOU	CHOI , PAULA Y.
60271777	Not Issued	2	02/27/2001	COMPOSITION, METHODS OF ISOLATION AND USE OF AMYLOID INHIBITING COMPOU	CHOI , PAULA Y.
60276866	Not Issued	19	03/15/2001	CATECHINS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND PARKINSON'S DIS	CHOI , PAULA Y.

Search and Display More Records.

The Display is limited to a maximum of 25 records and the Search is limited to a maximum of 1000

> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:25:50 ON 15 AUG 2001)

FILE 'EUROPATFULL, PCTFULL, USPATFULL, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:26:06 ON 15 AUG 2001

L1 665591 S TEA? OR ?CATECHIN OR POLYPHENOL? OR FLAVANOID? OR TANNIS?
L2 40130 S AMYLOID? OR ALZHEIMER? OR COGNIT? OR DEMENTIA OR
NEURODEGENER
L3 6964 S L1(L)L2
L4 652 S L1(S)L2

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:31:36 ON 15 AUG 2001

L5 287 S L4
L6 158 S L5 NOT PY>=1999
L7 103 S L1(S) (AMYLOID? OR ALZHEIMER?)
L8 57 S L7 NOT PY>=1999
L9 21798 S ?CATECHIN OR POLYPHENOL? OR FLAVANOID? OR TANNIS? OR TEA OR
T
L10 16 S L9(S) (AMYLOID? OR ALZHEIMER?)
L11 10 S L10 NOT PY>=1999

FILE 'INPADOC' ENTERED AT 13:45:00 ON 15 AUG 2001

FILE 'PCTFULL, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:45:26 ON 15 AUG 2001

L12 29 S L10
L13 10 S L12 NOT PY>=1999

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:56:10 ON 15 AUG 2001

L14 82 S L10
L15 45 S L14 NOT PY>=1999

4-5
camellia

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:34:08 ON 15 AUG 2001)

FILE 'EUROPATFULL, PCTFULL, USPATFULL, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:34:18 ON 15
AUG 2001

L1 146 S THEACEAE OR CAMELLIS
L2 36099 S AMYLOID? OR ALZHEIMER? OR COGNIT? OR DEMETIA OR
NEURODEGENERA
L3 2 S L1(L)L2
L4 1830 S THEACEAE OR CAMELLIA
L5 20 S L4(L)L2
L6 7 S L5 NOT PY>=1999

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:53:36 ON 15 AUG 2001

L7 7 S (TEA OR TEAS) (S) THEACEAE
L8 3 S L7 NOT PY>=1999

L15 ANSWER 35 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:493993 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199699216349

TITLE: Protective effect of **catechin** against beta-**amyloid** toxicity in hippocampal neurons and PC12 cells.

AUTHOR(S): Shin-Ya, K.; Kunigami, T.; Seto, H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Molecular and Cellular Biosciences, Univ. Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113 Japan

SOURCE: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, (1996) Vol. 22, No. 1-3, pp. 196.

Meeting Info.: 26th Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience Washington, D.C., USA November 16-21, 1996
ISSN: 0190-5295.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

TI Protective effect of **catechin** against beta-**amyloid** toxicity in hippocampal neurons and PC12 cells.

LINE COUNT: 634
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 7 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:98933 USPATFULL

TITLE: Beverage compositions containing green tea solids,
electrolytes and carbohydrates to provide improved
cellular hydration and drinkability

INVENTOR(S): Kuznicki, James T., Cincinnati, OH, United States
Turner, Lana S., Cincinnati, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5464619		19951107
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-253646		19940603 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Rose, Shep K.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Dabek, Rose Ann, Rasser, J. C.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	703		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 7 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . cellular hydration while avoiding the-premature cessation of drinking. Further, users of the product report lower levels of fatigue, and increased **cognitive** performance after heat dehydration when the novel composition is used.

SUMM As used herein, the term "tea materials" refers to teas which include materials obtained from the genus **Camellia** including **Camellia** sinensis and **Camellia** assaimica, for instance, freshly gathered tea leaves, fresh tea leaves that are dried immediately after gathering, fresh tea leaves that. . .

SUMM The beverage compositions described herein have been shown to improve **cognitive** performance after, and decrease the recovery time from, dehydration relative to water in individuals subjected to heat-induced dehydration. Specifically, the. . .

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 7 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . hydration while avoiding the premature cessation of drinking. Further, users of the product report lower levels of fatigue, and increased **cognitive** performance after heat dehydration when the novel composition is used.

SUMM As used herein, the term "tea materials" refers to teas which include materials obtained from the genus **Camellia** including **Camellia** sinensis and **Camellia** assaimica, for instance, freshly gathered tea leaves, fresh tea leaves that are dried immediately after gathering, fresh tea leaves that. . .

SUMM The beverage compositions described herein have been shown to improve **cognitive** performance after, and decrease the recovery time from, dehydration relative to water in individuals subjected to heat-induced dehydration. Specifically, the. . .

=> d ibib 6-7

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 7 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:99025 USPATFULL

TITLE: Beverage compositions containing green tea solids, electrolytes and carbohydrates to provide improved cellular hydration and drinkability

INVENTOR(S): Kuznicki, James Thaddeus, Cincinnati, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Turner, Lana Sandman, Cincinnati, OH, United States
The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5681569		19971028
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-553935		19951106 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-253646, filed on 3 Jun 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5464619		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Rose, Shep K.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Gutttag, Eric W.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL

SUMM **Tea** is consumed by a large portion of the world's population: approximately one half, according to recent estimates. It is second. . only to coffee, this being because such a large amount of the

product is consumed in the producing areas. Traditional **tea** is the top leaves and buds of the **tea** plant (*Camellia sinensis* of the family **Theaceae**) steeped in freshly boiling water for a period of about three to five minutes to extract the caffeine, tannin (for. . provide other aspects of the flavor. Much longer than this and the traditional brew will become overly bitter. Recently, herbal **teas** have become popular for those who wish to avoid the stimulating effects of caffeine, or who enjoy the flavor of the various herbs, or blends of herbs, popularized for this purpose. These herbal **teas** can also become overly bitter, overly strong, or the flavors can become imbalanced in a blend, due to the differing characteristics of the herbs involved if left steeping for too long a time. In the United States, in particular, **tea** bags made of porous paper have become almost universally used, having been

introduced by New York merchant Thomas Sullivan, who provided his **tea** packaged in silk bags. Boiling water is poured over the **tea** bag, and the bag is removed from the water when the desired strength

has been reached. The problem at this point is what to do with the sodden, dripping object. Traditional **tea** and many of the herbal blends can leave stains that are very difficult to remove in linen so that

care must be taken is disposal of the used bag. Additionally, and possibly the primary reason that **tea** bags have never been popular in any part of the world other than the U.S., is that there is no graceful way to get rid of the **tea** bag. Squashing it with your fingers and propping the soggy crumpled result in your saucer is in no way genteel and would be looked upon in horror in many social situations, restaurants, and the like. This leaves the **tea** pot as the decoction means used in formal situations and among connoisseurs, along with those who prefer to make custom. . .

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL

DETD . . . the Walnut Family (*Juglandaceae*); *Camellia* (*Camellia japonica* L.) and other species including *Himeshara* (*Stewartia monadelphica* Sieb. et Zucc.) of the **Tea** Family (**Theaceae**); oak (*Quercus dentata* Thunb.) and other species of the genus *Quercus* L., Beech Family (*Fagaceae*); wax tree (*Rhus succedanea* L.). . .

=> d ibib 2

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:96061 USPATFULL
TITLE: Brewing pot
INVENTOR(S): Portman, Jill, 1783 Rosemary Rd., Highland Park, IL,
United States 60035

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5461968		19951031
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-300437		19940902 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Jenkins, Robert W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	325

Inventor search

L1 14 ("CASTILLO GERARDO"/IN OR "CASTILLO GERARDO M"/IN)

=> d ibib 1-14

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 14
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001049307 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
TITLE (ENGLISH): CATECHINS AND GREEN TEA EXTRACT FOR THE TREATMENT OF
AMYLOIDOSIS IN
TITLE (FRENCH): ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND OTHER AMYLOIDOSES
CATECHINES ET EXTRAIT DE THE VERT DESTINES AU
TRAITEMENT DE L'AMYLOIDOSE
INVENTOR(S): DANS LA MALADIE D'ALZHEIMER ET D'AUTRES AMYLOIDOSES
CASTILLO, Gerardo; SNOW, Alan, D.; CHOI,
Paula, Y.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PROTEOTECH, INC.
AGENT: DWYER, Patrick, M.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
DESIGNATED STATES:	WO 2001049307	A1	20010712
	AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU		
	CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN		
	IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK		
	MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM		
	TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD		
	SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY		
	DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ CF		
	CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 2000-US35675		20001229
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1999-60/173959		19991230

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 14
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001049281 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
TITLE (ENGLISH): POLYHYDROXYLATED AROMATIC COMPOUNDS FOR THE TREATMENT
OF AMYLOIDOSIS AND
TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSES AROMATIQUES POLYHYDROXYLES UTILISES DANS LE
TRAITEMENT DE
L'AMYLOIDOSE ET DE MALADIES CARACTERISEES PAR LA
FORMATION DE FIBRES DE
INVENTOR(S): CASTILLO, Gerardo, M.; CHOI, Paula, Y.;
SNOW, Alan, D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PROTEO TECH, INC.
AGENT: KURZ, Walter
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
DESIGNATED STATES:	WO 2001049281	A2	20010712
	AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR		
	CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH		
	GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT		

LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
 SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH
 GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU
 TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
 PT SE TR BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
 WO 2000-US35715 20001228
 US 1999-60/173958 19991230
 US 2000-09/748748 20001226

APPLICATION INFO.:
 PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 14
 ACCESSION NUMBER:
 TITLE (ENGLISH):

TITLE (FRENCH):

INVENTOR(S):
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:
 LANGUAGE OF FILING:
 DOCUMENT TYPE:
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 2000057707 PCTFULL EW 200040 ED 20001017
 METHODS OF TREATING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND OTHER
 AMYLOIDOSES
 USING HYPERICUM PERFORATUM AND DERIVATIVES THEREOF
 METHODES DE TRAITEMENT DE LA MALADIE D'ALZHEIMER ET
 D'AUTRES
 AMYLOSES AVEC L'<i>HYPERICUM PERFORATUM </i> ET SES
 DERIVES
 CASTILLO, Gerardo; SNOW, Alan, D.
 PROTEOTECH, INC.
 English
 English
 Patent

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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DESIGNATED STATES:

WO 2000057707	A1	20001005
AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK		
EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP		
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL		
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU		
ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ		
MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU		
MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD		
TG		

APPLICATION INFO.:
 PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):

WO 2000-US6814		20000315
US 1999-60/124463		19990315

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 14
 ACCESSION NUMBER:
 TITLE (ENGLISH):

TITLE (FRENCH):

INVENTOR(S):
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:
 LANGUAGE OF FILING:
 DOCUMENT TYPE:
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 2000055187 PCTFULL EW 200038 ED 20001009
 THERAPEUTIC AND DIAGNOSTIC APPLICATIONS OF P400: A
 NEWLY
 DISCOVERED BETA-AMYLOID BINDING PROTEIN PRESENT IN
 HUMAN BIOLOGICAL
 FLUIDS
 APPLICATIONS THERAPEUTIQUES ET DIAGNOSTIQUES DE P400:
 UNE
 NOUVELLE PROTEINE DE LIAISON BETA-AMYOIDE PRESENTE
 DANS LES FLUIDES
 BIOLOGIQUES HUMAINS
 CASTILLO, Gerardo; SNOW, Alan, D.
 PROTEOTECH, INC.
 English
 English
 Patent

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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DESIGNATED STATES: WO 2000055187 A1 20000921
AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK
EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU
ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ
MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD
TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-US6878 20000315
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1999-60/124462 19990315

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 14 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000033659 PCTFULL EW 200024 ED 20000712
TITLE (ENGLISH): COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND
OTHER
TITLE (FRENCH): AMYLOIDOSES
COMPOSITIONS POUR LE TRAITEMENT DE LA MALADIE
D'ALZHEIMER ET
AUTRES AMYLOIDOSES
INVENTOR(S): CASTILLO, Gerardo; SNOW, Alan, D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2000033659	A1	20000615
DESIGNATED STATES:	AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK	EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
	KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL	PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU
	ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ	MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
	MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD	TG
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1999-US29014	19991208
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1998-09/208278	19981208

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 14 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000030666 PCTFULL EW 200022 ED 20000703
TITLE (ENGLISH): COMPOSITION AND METHODS FOR INHIBITING THE FORMATION
OF BRAIN
AMYLOID DEPOSITS
TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITION ET PROCEDES POUR INHIBER LA FORMATION DE
DEPOTS DE
SUBSTANCES AMYLOIDES DANS LE CERVEAU
INVENTOR(S): CASTILLO, Gerardo; SNOW, Alan, D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2000030666	A1	20000602
DESIGNATED STATES:	AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK	

	EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1999-US27878 19991124
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1998-09/198824 19981124
L1 ANSWER 7 OF 14	PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000012102 PCTFULL EW 200010 ED 20000419
TITLE (ENGLISH):	BLENDED COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATMENT OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND OTHER AMYLOIDOSES
TITLE (FRENCH):	COMPOSITIONS MELANGEES UTILES POUR LE TRAITEMENT DE LA
INVENTOR(S):	MALADIE
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	D'ALZHEIMER ET D'AUTRES AMYLOSES
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:	CASTILLO, Gerardo ; SNOW, Alan, D.
LANGUAGE OF FILING:	PROTEOTECH, INC.
DOCUMENT TYPE:	English
PATENT INFORMATION:	English
	Patent
	NUMBER KIND DATE

	<u>WO 2000012102</u> A1 20000309
DESIGNATED STATES:	AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1999-US19721 19990830
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1998-60/098473 19980831
L1 ANSWER 8 OF 14	PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999045947 PCTFULL
TITLE (ENGLISH):	<i> IN VITRO </i> FORMATION OF CONGOPHILIC MALTESE-CROSS AMYLOID PLAQUES TO IDENTIFY ANTI-PLAQUE THERAPEUTICS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALZHEIMER'S AND PRION DISEASES
TITLE (FRENCH):	FORMATION <i> IN VITRO </i> DE PLAQUES AMYLOIDES EN FORME DE CROIX DE MALTE ET AYANT UNE AFFINITE POUR LE ROUGE CONGO, EN VUE DE L'IDENTIFICATION DE COMPOSES THERAPEUTIQUES ANTI-PLAQUE POUR LE TRAITEMENT DE LA MALADIE D'ALZHEIMER ET DU PRION
INVENTOR(S):	CASTILLO, Gerardo ; SNOW, Alan, D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:	English
LANGUAGE OF FILING:	English
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 9945947	A1	19990916
DESIGNATED STATES:	AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1999-US5438		19990312
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1998-60/077924		19980313
L1 ANSWER 9 OF 14	PCTFULL	COPYRIGHT 2001	MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999009999	PCTFULL	
TITLE (ENGLISH):	SPECIFIC SACCHARIDE COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATING		
	ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND OTHER AMYLOIDOSES		
TITLE (FRENCH):	COMPOSITIONS DE SACCHARIDE ET METHODES DE TRAITEMENT SPECIFIQUES		
	DE LA MALADIE D'ALZHEIMER ET D'AUTRES AMYLOIDOSES		
INVENTOR(S):	CASTILLO, Gerardo;	SNOW, Alan, D.	
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON		
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:	English		
LANGUAGE OF FILING:	English		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent		

PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 9909999	A1	19990304
DESIGNATED STATES:	AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1998-US17952		19980828
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1997-60/057144		19970828
L1 ANSWER 10 OF 14	PCTFULL	COPYRIGHT 2001	MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998051302	PCTFULL	
TITLE (ENGLISH):	COMPOSITION AND METHODS FOR TREATING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND		
	OTHER AMYLOIDOSES		
TITLE (FRENCH):	COMPOSITION ET PROCEDES DE TRAITEMENT DE LA MALADIE D'ALZHEIMER		
	ET AUTRES AMYLOIDOSES		
INVENTOR(S):	CASTILLO, Gerardo;	SNOW, Alan, D.	
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON		
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:	English		
LANGUAGE OF FILING:	English		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent		

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9851302	A1	19981119

DESIGNATED STATES: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
 ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
 LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
 SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS
 MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY
 DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG
 CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1998-US10239 19980515
 PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1997-60/046602 19970515

L1 ANSWER 11 OF 14 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998039653 PCTFULL
 TITLE (ENGLISH): METHODS FOR PRODUCING PURE PERLECAN AND OTHER HEPARAN
 SULFATE
 PROTEOGLYCANS
 TITLE (FRENCH): PROCEDES DE PRODUCTION DE PERLECAN PUR ET D'AUTRES
 PROTEOGLYCANES
 A HEPARANE-SULFATE
 INVENTOR(S): **CASTILLO, Gerardo**; SNOW, Alan, D.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
 LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9839653	A1	19980911

DESIGNATED STATES: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
 ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
 LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
 SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS
 MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE
 DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI
 CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1998-US4422 19980306
 PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1997-60/038613 19970306

L1 ANSWER 12 OF 14 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998015179 PCTFULL
 TITLE (ENGLISH): THERAPEUTIC AND DIAGNOSTIC APPLICATIONS OF LAMININ ,
 AND
 LAMININ#ndash#DERIVED PROTEIN FRAGMENTS
 TITLE (FRENCH): APPLICATIONS THERAPEUTIQUES ET DE DIAGNOSTIC DE LA
 LAMININE ET DE
 FRAGMENTS DE PROTEINE DERIVEE DE LA LAMININE
 INVENTOR(S): **CASTILLO, Gerardo**; SNOW, Alan, D.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
 LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9815179	A1	19980416

DESIGNATED STATES: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
 ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS
 LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
 SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH KE LS MW SD

SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES
FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA
GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1997-US18145 19971008
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1996-60/027981 19961008

L1 ANSWER 13 OF 14 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:116602 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions for treating alzheimer's disease and
other

amyloidoses

INVENTOR(S): **Castillo, Gerardo**, Seattle, WA, United States
Snow, Alan D., Lynnwood, WA, United States
DeSantis, Deborah A., Coral Springs, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6264994	B1	20010724
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-208278		19981208 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-79829, filed on 15 May 1998		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-46602	19970515 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Prats, Francisco	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Coe, Susan	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Dwyer, Patrick M.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	12 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2354	

L1 ANSWER 14 OF 14 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:31401 USPATFULL
TITLE: Specific saccharide compositions and methods for
treating Alzheimer's disease and other amyloidoses

INVENTOR(S): **Castillo, Gerardo**, Seattle, WA, United States
Snow, Alan D., Lynnwood, WA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6037327		20000314
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-141628		19980828 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-57144	19970828 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Gitomer, Ralph	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Moran, Marjorie A.	

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Dwyer, Patrick M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1333
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 10
ACCESSION NUMBER:
TITLE (ENGLISH):

PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
1998051302 PCTFULL
COMPOSITION AND METHODS FOR TREATING ALZHEIMER'S
DISEASE AND
OTHER AMYLOIDOSES

TITLE (FRENCH):

COMPOSITION ET PROCEDES DE TRAITEMENT DE LA MALADIE
D'ALZHEIMER
ET AUTRES AMYLOIDOSES

INVENTOR(S):
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:
LANGUAGE OF FILING:
DOCUMENT TYPE:
PATENT INFORMATION:

CASTILLO, Gerardo; SNOW, Alan, D.
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
English
English
Patent

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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DESIGNATED STATES:

WO 9851302	A1	19981119
AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE		
ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR		
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE		
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS		
MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY		
DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG		
CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG		

APPLICATION INFO.:
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):

WO 1998-US10239	19980515
US 1997-60/046602	19970515

102

L13 . . . is to use commercially available pills, tablets, caplets, soft and hard gelatin capsules, lozenges, sachets, cachets, vegicaps, liquid drops, elixers, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, syrups, **tea** bags, aerosols (as a solid or in a liquid medium), suppositories, sterile injectable solutions, sterile packaged powders, bark bundles and/or bark powder which contain *Uncaria tomentosa* to treat patients with **Alzheimer's** disease, type II diabetes and other **amyloidoses**.

Yet another object of the present invention is to use the **polyphenols** contained within *Uncaria tomentosa* for the treatment of **amyloid** formation, deposition, accumulation and/or persistence in **Alzheimer's** disease, type II diabetes and other **amyloidoses**.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide the use of *Uncaria tomentosa* and/or its ingredients [(regardless of commercial source. . . form for consumption by humans, i.e. pills, tablets, caplets, soft and hard gelatin capsules, lozenges, sachets, cachets, vegicaps, liquid drops, elixers, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, syrups, **tea** bags, aerosols (as a solid or in a liquid medium), suppositories, sterile injectable solutions, sterile packaged powders, bark bundles and/or bark powder] for inhibition of **amyloid** formation, deposition, accumulation, and/or persistence, regardless of its clinical setting.

In another particular aspect of the invention there is a method of isolation to purify and identify the **amyloid** inhibitory ingredients from *Uncaria tomentosa* and/or extracts thereof. In one such method, an extract prepared from commercially obtained pills, tablets, caplets, soft and hard gelatin capsules, lozenges, sachets, cachets, vegicaps, liquid drops, elixers, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, syrups, **tea** bags, aerosols (as a solid or in a liquid medium), suppositories, sterile injectable solutions, sterile packaged powders, bark bundles and/or bark powder, using the. . .

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

In other aspects of the invention, a pharmaceutical agent is disclosed

for treating an

amyloid disease in a patient, wherein the pharmacological agent comprises a therapeutically effective amount of plant matter from a plant of the genus. . . . commercially available source, such as pills, tablets, caplets, soft and hard gelatin capsules, lozenges, sachets, cachets, vegicaps, liquid drops, elixers, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, syrups, **tea** bags, aerosols (as a solW (a in a liquid medium), suppositories, sterile injectable solutions, sterile packaged powders, bark bundles or bark powder.

In preferred embodiments; the pharmacological agent is an **amyloid** inhibitory ingredient selected from the group consisting of oxindole alkaloids, quinovic acid glycosides, proanthocyanidins, **polyphenols**, triterpines, plants sterols, beta-sitosterol, stigmasterol, campesterol, phytosterols, 3-beta, 6beta, 19alpha-trihydroxy-urs-12-en-28-oic-acid, 5alpha-carboxystrictosidine, alloisopteropodine, allopteropodine, angustine, dihydrocorynantheine, dihydrocorynantheine-n-oxide, hirsutine, hirsutine-n-oxide, isomitraphylline, isopteropodine, isorhynchophylline, isorhynchophylline-n-oxide, isorotundifoline, curculigoside, curculigoside B, . . .

'The therapeutically effective amount of plant matter is preferably an **amyloid** inhibitory ingredient selected from the group consisting of oxindole alkaloids, quinovic acid glycosides, proanthocyanidins, **polyphenols**, triterpines, plants sterols, beta-sitosterol, stigmasterol, campesterol, phytosterols, 3-beta, 6beta, 19alpha-trihydroxy-urs-12-en-28-oic-acid, 5alpha-carboxystrictosidine, alloisopteropodine, allopteropodine, angustine, dihydrocorynantheine, dihydrocorynantheine-n-oxide, hirsutine, hirsutine-n-oxide, isomitraphylline, isopteropodine, isorhynchophylline, isorhynchophylline-n-oxide, isorotundifoline, curculigoside, curculigoside B, phenolglucosides, 2-[[2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl]oxymethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside, 2-[[2-hydroxy-6-methoxybenzoyl]oxymethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside, . . .

Uncaria tomentosa
(and/or its active ingredients) in one or more pharmaceutical acceptable carriers, diluents

or excipients. In a preferred embodiment, a patient who has **Alzheimer's** disease, type II diabetes or any other

amyloidosis, would orally consume commercially available *Uncaria*

tomentosa in pill, tablet, caplet, soft and hard gelatin capsule, lozenge, vegicap, liquid drop, solution, syrup, **tea** bag, and/or bark powder form.

CLM 6. The pharmacological agent of claim 3 wherein the extract of *Uncaria tomentosa* comprises an **amyloid** inhibitory ingredient selected from the group consisting of oxindole alkaloids, quinovic acid glycosides, proanthocyanidins, **polyphenols**, triterpines, plants sterols, beta-sitosterol, stigmasterol, campesterol, phytosterols, 3-beta, 6beta, 19alpha-trihydroxy-urs-12-en-28-oic-acid, 5alpha-carboxystrictosidine, alloisopteropodine, allopteropodine, angustine, dihydrocorynantheine, dihydrocorynantheine-n-oxide, hirsutine, hirsutine-n-oxide, isomitraphylline, isopteropodine, isorhynchophylline, isorhynchophylline-n-oxide, isorotundigenin, curculigoside, curculigoside B, phenolglucosides, 2-[[2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl]oxymethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl]-beta-D-glucopyranoside, 2-[[2-hydroxy-6-methoxybenzoyl]oxymethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl]-beta-D-glucopyranoside, . . .

L13 . . . influx, and this prevents elevation of free intracellular calcium concentration which is the stimulus for these two responses. Other K channel inhibitors such as **TEA**, 4-aminopyridine, and quinidine also inhibit proliferation, but they often have other effects as well. Other K channels like K(Ca) channels are also present, but . . . channel-selective blockers as anti-arrhythmic agents. Second, selective inhibition of certain DR K channels in the hippocampus might be useful in enhancing memory in **Alzheimer's** patients (Lavretsky et al, 1992).

L13 . . . present invention is to use pills, tablets, caplets, soft and hard gelatin capsules, lozenges, sachets, cachets, vegicaps, liquid drops, elixirs, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, syrups, **tea** bags, aerosols (as a solid or in a liquid

medium), suppositories, sterile injectable solutions, and sterile packaged powders, which contain laminin, laminin-derived protein fragments, and. . .

SEQ

ID
NO: 8,
SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 10 and SEQ ID NO: 11, and fragments thereof, to treat patients with **Alzheimer's** disease and other **amyloidoses**

L13 . . . A HISTOCOMPATIBILITY ANTIGEN. CW.1 CW*0102 ALPHA CHAIN 97.114
PIC04 HUMAN HLA CLASS 1 HISTOCOMPATIBILITY ANTIGEN, CW-2 CW*0202 ALPHA CHAIN 37.114
P I C06 HUMAN **TEA**---CLASS 1 HISTOCOMPATIBILITY ANTIGEN. CW-3 CW10302
ALPHA CHAIN 97.114
PIC12 HUMAN HLA CLASS I HISTOCOMPATIBILITY ANTIGEN. CW-111 CW'01101 ALPHA CHAIN 97.114
PIC13 HUMAN HLA CLASS I HISTOCOMPATIBILITY. . . HUMAN ALPHA-Z-ANTIEPLASMIN PRECURSOR (ALPHA.2-PLASMIN INHIBITOR) (ALPHA.2. 191-211) 65-395
FA2% HUMAN LEUCINE-RICH ALPHA.2-GLYCOPROTEIN (LRG). 104-134
PA2MG HUMAN Z-PHA-2-MACROGLOBULIN PRECURSOR (ALPHA-2-M) 53-10 319-349 1085-1112 1402-1429
PM HUMAN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE **AMYLOID** A4 PROTEIN PRECURSOR (PROTEASE NEXIN-11) 422-ASS
PAACT_Htft4AN ALPHA-ACTININ (T-ACTIN CROSS LINKING PROTEIN 92-119 720-747
IAATM HUMAN ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE, MITOCHONDRIAL PRECURSOR (EC 2 6 1. . .

09/753,313

09/753,12

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 52 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

ACCESSION NUMBER: 416667 EUROPATFULL EW 199111 FS OS STA B
TITLE: Improved beverages.
Verbesserte Getraenke.
Boissons ameliorees.
INVENTOR(S): Heckert, David C., 3561 Kehr Road, Oxford, Ohio 45056,
US;
Tsai, Chee-Hway, 6757 Timberwood Dr., West Chester,
Ohio
45069, US;
Kunznicki, James T., 512 Meadowcrest Road, Cincinnati,
Ohio 45231, US
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, One Procter & Gamble
Plaza, Cincinnati Ohio 45202, US
PATENT ASSIGNEE NO: 200173
AGENT: Canonici, Jean-Jacques et al, Procter & Gamble European
Technical Center N.V. Temselaan 100, B-1853
Strombeek-Bever, BE
AGENT NUMBER: 57861
OTHER SOURCE: ESP1991018 EP 0416667 A1 910313
SOURCE: Wila-EPZ-1991-H11-T3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch
DESIGNATED STATES: R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FR; R GB; R GR; R
IT; R LI; R LU; R NL; R SE
PATENT INFO.PUB.TYPE: EPA1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE
EP 416667	A1	19910313
		19910313
APPLICATION INFO.:	EP 1990-202024	19900724
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1989-389442	19890804

'OFFENLEGUNGS' DATE:

Examples of the most common **flavanols**

which are obtained from extraction from the tea plants and other members of the catechu gambir or (*Uncaria* family) are **catechin**, epicatechin, gallic catechin, epigallocatechin, epicatechin gallate, epigallocatechin gallate. Any mixture of two or more of the **flavanols** can be used in the process of this invention. **Catechin** is preferably used in combination with one of the other **flavanols** mentioned above. The **flavanols** can be extracted from green tea or other natural source by any suitable method well known to those skilled in the art. For example, extraction with ethyl acetate or chlorinated solvents is one way to isolate **flavanols** or **catechins**; or, they may be prepared by synthetic or other appropriate chemical methods. **Flavanols**, including **catechin**, epicatechin, and their derivatives are commercially available. These **flavanols** are natural substances present in a variety of plants including green teas and herb teas. For a completely natural drink, green tea solids and green tea **catechins** are preferred. The amount of **catechins** or **flavanols** in the beverage

e way to isolate **flavanols** or **catechins**; or, they may be prepared by synthetic or other appropriate chemical methods. **Flavanols**, including **catechin**, **epicatechin**, and their derivatives are commercially available. These **flavanols** are natural substances present in a variety of plants including green teas and herb teas. For a completely natural drink, green tea solids and green tea **catechins** are preferred.

2. The use according to claim 1 wherein said plant polyphenols are selected from **flavanols**, anthocyanins, chalcones, flavandiols, flavanonols, flavanones, flavonols, flavones, isoflavones, hydroxytyrosol.

3. The use according to claim 2 wherein said plant polyphenols are selected from the group consisting of **catechin**, epicatechin, proanthocyanosides, pelargonidin, cyanidin, delphinidin, resveratrol, dihydroquercetin, dihydrokaempferol, myricetin, armadendrin, morin, hesperetin, naringenin, quercetin, kaempferol, apigenin, luteolin, genistein, daidzein, glycitein, . . .

10. . . . nutritional compositions according to any one of claims 7-9

wherein the plant polyphenols are selected from the group consisting of **catechin**, epicatechin, proanthocyanosides, pelargonidin, cyanidin, delphinidin, resveratrol, dihydroquercetin, dihydrokaempferol, myricetin, armadendrin, morin, hesperetin, naringenin, quercetin, kaempferol, apigenin, luteolin, genistein, daidzein, glycitein, . . .

green tea
contain flavanols \Rightarrow catechins
polyphenols
phenols
catechin
epicatechin

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 19 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995018540 PCTFULL ED 20020514
 TITLE (ENGLISH): TEA EXTRACT AND PROCESS FOR PREPARING
 TITLE (FRENCH): EXTRAIT DE THE ET SON PROCEDE DE PREPARATION
 INVENTOR(S): EKANAYAKE, Athula;
 PULTINAS, Edmund, Paul, Jr.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9518540	A1	19950713

DESIGNATED STATES

W:

AM AU BB BG BR BY CA CN CZ EE FI GE HU JP KG KP KR KZ
 LK LR LT LV MD MG MN MX NO NZ PL RO RU SI SK TJ TT UA
 UZ VN KE MW SD SZ AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU
 MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1995-US293 A 19950110
 PRIORITY INFO.: US 1994-8/178,702 19940110

DETD . . . herein, the term tea materials includes materials obtained from the genus Cwnelfia including C sinensis and C assaimica, for instance, freshly gathered tea leaves, fresh green tea leaves that are dried immediately after gathering, fresh green tea leaves that have been heat treated before drying to inactivate any enzymes present, unfermented tea, instant green tea, partially io fermented tea leaves. Green tea materials are tea leaves, tea plant stems and other plant materials which are related and which have not undergone substantial fermentation to create black teas. Members of the genus Phyllanthus, Catechu gambir or Uncaria family of tea plants can also be used. Mixtures of unfermented and partially fermented teas can be used.

flavanols but to a lesser degree relative to **green tea**

. Plants containing flavanols are known to those skilled in the art. Examples of the most common flavanols which are extracted from tea plants and other members of the Catechu gambir (**Uncaria** family) include, for example, catechin, epicatechin, gallocatechin, epigallocatechin, epicatechin gallate, and epigallocatechin gallate.

. . . .

Epicatechin, together with catechin, epigallocatechin and various catechin gallates are known to be present in **green tea** (See our US Patent Application Serial No. 09/753,313, filed 12/29/2000; and also Baumann et al, J. Natural Prod. 64:353-355, 2001, and. . .

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 22

ACCESSION NUMBER:

TITLE (ENGLISH):

TITLE (FRENCH):

INVENTOR(S):

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:

DOCUMENT TYPE:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 MicroPatent

1996004802 PCTFULL

PROCESS FOR MAKING A STABLE GREEN TEA EXTRACT

PROCEDE POUR PRODUIRE UN EXTRAIT DE THE VERT QUI EST STABLE

EKANAYAKE, Athula; KIRKSEY, Sanford, Theodore;

PULTINAS, Edmund, Paul, Jr.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

English

Patent

NUMBER

KIND

DATE

WO 9604802

A1 19960222

DESIGNATED STATES:

AM AU BB BG BR BY CA CN CZ FI HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK

LR LT LV MD MG MN NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK TJ TT UA UZ VN

KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR IE IT LU MC NL PT

SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.:

WO 1995-US2832

19950306

PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):

US 1994-8/287013

19940808

DETD As used herein, the term "tea materials" or "tea solids" refers to **green**

teas which includes materials or "tea solids" obtained from the genus *Camellia* including *C. sinensis* and *C. assaimica*, for instance, freshly gathered tea leaves, fresh **green**

tea leaves that are dried immediately after gathering, fresh **green tea** leaves that have been heat treated before drying to inactivate any enzymes present, unfermented tea, instant **green tea**,

partially fermented tea leaves and aqueous extracts of these leaves.

Green tea materials are tea leaves, their extracts, tea plant stems and other plant materials which are related and which have not undergone substantial fermentation to create black teas. Other members of the genus *Phyllanthus*, *Catechu gambir* or **Uncaria** family of tea plants can also be used. Mixtures of unfermented and partially fermented teas can be used.

materials may be obtained from the genus *Camellia* including *C. sinensis* and *C. assaimica*. The materials may be freshly gathered tea leaves, fresh **green tea** leaves that are dried immediately after gathering, fresh **green**

tea leaves that have been heat treated before drying to inactivate any enzymes present, unfermented tea, instant

green tea, partially fermented tea leaves and aqueous extracts of these leaves. **Green tea**

materials which are tea leaves, their extracts, tea plant stems and other plant materials which are related and which have not undergone substantial fermentation to create black teas are suitable for use. Other members of the genus *Phyllanthus*, *Catechu gambir* or

Uncaria family of tea plants can also be used. Mixtures of unfermented and partially fermented teas can be used in the present invention.. . .

3 ANSWER 1 OF 73 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA
DET DEN As used herein, the term "**green tea** materials" or "

green tea solids" refers to **green tea** materials or solids obtained from the genus *Camellia* including *C. sinensis* and *C. assamica*, or their hybrids, for instance, freshly gathered **green tea** leaves, fresh **green tea** leaves that are dried immediately after gathering, fresh **green tea** leaves that have been heat treated before drying to inactivate any enzymes present, unfermented tea, instant **green tea**, and aqueous extracts of these leaves. **Green tea** materials are tea leaves, their extracts, tea plant stems and other plant materials which are related and which have not. . . undergone partial or substantial fermentation to create oolong or black teas. Other members of the genus *Phyllanthus*, *Catechu gambir* or *Uncaria* family of tea plants can also be used. Mixtures of unfermented teas can be also used in preparing **green tea** extracts according to the present invention.